NUMB. CLIV.] THE JULY 4, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1789 [VOL. III.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of the late John Dousman, gives this notice to those who stand indebted to the estate of the deceased, that they immediately make payment or such arrangements as will enable the administratrix to finish the settlement of said estate.

Such as the deceased may be indebted to, are requested to give in their accounts on or before the 20th day of September next. The subscriber then intends to close the settlement of the estate.

CATHARINE DOUSMAN, Admnx.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1789.

To the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I SEE that deputy Sterret still keeps my property advertised for sale, notwithstanding he well knows that debt, & interest, were fully satisfied long before the time of forbearance by the plaintiff was expired, for the satisfaction of the public, and in vindication of my own character and conduct, I request you to insert a copy of the receipts, and Mr. Parker's order and letter upon the subject, which are as follow:

Received 19th March, 1789, from John M'Kee five pounds five shillings, in part of a judgement against him, Westmoreland, at suit of Dreuning for use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker.

Received April 24th from John M'Kee, fifteen pounds in part of a judgement against him in Westmoreland court, Dreuning for the use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker,

Received from John M'Kee eleven pounds in full of debt and interest upon an action in Westmoreland court in suit of Dreuning against M'Kee, for the use of Parker and Hill. Witness my hand this 28th of April, 1789. William Parker.

A true copy from the original.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Mr. John M'Kee that you have his goods advertised for sale to-morrow upon my suit and John Hill's. I expected that the whole proceedings were stopped, as I received the whole debt and interest upon that suit, and gave Mr. M'Kee a receipt in full for the same, which I expected was sufficient, I gave Mr. M'Kee six weeks to pay the last part of the money which I believe is about out this day, Tho' he paid me the whole money and interest on about the last of April or early in May, therefore this is to certify, that I am fully satisfied for all demands upon the said action, &c.

I was surprised when Mr. M'Kee told me that the action was continued, after I gave my receipt in full, and an order to you to stop the proceedings on the same, therefore I wish you not to proceed any further upon my account and Mr. Hill's.

William Parker.

June 15th. 1789.

Mr. William Perry, and William Sterret.

Witness Present.
Daniel Hamelton,
James Parker.

The public will observe that on the 24th of April last, there was 20l. 5s. of the debt paid, and on the same day, 24th of April, I received an order from Mr. Parker to deputy Sterret to stay the proceedings for six weeks; this order I put into his hands on the 27th, and paid him all the costs, and that on the 29th of the same month of April, the remainder of debt and interest was fully paid and satisfied, which was but four days after the order was given to me. A state of these facts are sufficient for the public to judge from,

JOHN M'KEE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT. No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,

AN ACT to establish a Board of Appeal within the several Counties of this State, and to grant exonerations in cases of Militia Fines

WHEREAS it hath been represented that gross abuses have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals have been greatly aggrieved and oppressed: and as such abuses may still be continued, unless better provision than now subsists, be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same That within each of the counties of this state, there shall be constituted and established, and there is hereby constituted and established a board, consisting of the commissioners of the several counties in this state, who, or any two of them, shall have power to receive all appeals from persons charged in the several counties with militia fines, who may consider themselves aggrieved thereby, and also to receive the applications of such persons so charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardship or inability. And the said board shall have full power and authority to determine on such appeals and applications, and to give relief, and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and discretion, and as justice and humanity may require, and shall also give certificates of such relief or exonerations, which shall be available to the appellants, against the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the purposes aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said board, or any two of them to meet together for the purposes aforesaid, at such times and places in their respective counties as to them may appear proper, and as best calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all such persons as may think themselves so aggrieved or oppressed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said board shall severally be entitled to receive the sum of ten shillings for each and every day they and each of them shall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act, entitled, "an act to suspend for a limited time, the collection of all militia fines, incurred under laws passed before the twenty second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight," shall from and after the first day of May next, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed by order of the House,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

[Continued from our last]

Mr. SCULL,

HAVING given this account of the late general convention it is but just to give some reasons for their conduct, and I cannot do it better than in the sentiments expressed by one who had been an active member of that body, when he was called upon in a pretty public manner to give a reason for their neglecting the duties for which they were appointed, and presuming to do that for which they were not authosed? His answer was, that to revise the confederation to answer the end designed, they found impracticable; and that in he proposing of a new government they had done nothing but what any citizen had a right to do; they had offered their opinion, and given their advice; but claimed no authority but their right as citizens. Whether this answer was a full vindication or not, people will think differently, but be that as it will, it justifies this undeniable conclusion, viz. that it derived no authority from the general convention, and so far from being agreeable to any existing compact betwixt the states, it was directly contrary to it: that the first authority it received was from the different state conventions, after being approved by them, it was left with the people in the very same situation in which the constitution of Pennsylvania was, when the convention was dissolved; the comparison then can only be drawn between the first and last conventions of Pennsylvania; the proper question then is, did the convention of Pennsylvania, which met to examine the new general government adjourn and lay it before the people? No, they did not, although they were thereto urged by the minority, and although they were hastily called, without necessity; and notwithstanding there was time for doing it before several of the other state conventions, would meet, nor was the United States at war, nor destitute of protection far otherwise was it when the constitution of Pennsylvania was formed.

But the address also censures the institution of the council of censors, on account of the restricted majority of two thirds which must necessarily agree in order to call a new convention; whether there ought not to be some greater difficulty thrown in the way of those perpetual changes of government, to which men of restless and discontented spirits are always prone, is worthy of enquiry by those who have leisure; sure I am, the doing of it is not peculiar to Pennsylvania; our sister states have many of them gone into similar methods, for instance, in Maryland two thirds of the legislature must agree before changes can take place; in Boston govern-

want the ſenſe of the people muſt be taken in their different towns, and two thirds of them muſt agree; I could adduce many examples from free ſtates in Europe, but ſhall offer a recent example more to the purpoſe

The preſent general government of the United States, (which from the maturity of the experience of thoſe who framed and adopted it, may be ſuppoſed to approach nearer to perfection) hath expreſſly provided that two thirds of both houſes of Congreſs, or two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates agreeing, ſhall be neceſſary, even to propoſe amendments, which, however, ſhall not be valid until they are ratified by two thirds of the ſtates: now, it is well known, that ſome of the ſtates are as unequal to others, as ten is to one, though equally repreſented in the upper houſe of Congreſs, and having an equal vote in ratifying amendments, as well as propoſing them. No ſuch inequality was between the counties of Pennſylvania, when the conſtitution was formed, nor exiſting yet near ſo unequal, even when the prevailing rage for new counties hath been encouraged by thoſe who oppoſed the conſtitution of the ſtate, in order to render a reviſion the coſt the ſooner neceſſary, unleſs we, perhaps except the county of Luzerne, which being erected for party purpoſe ſome years ſince, hath not hitherto produced as many votes as ought to have been in one township

The addreſs remarks, as one vicious part of the conſtitution, that it in no other way is provided for the reformation thereof, than the council of cenſors; true, they did not provide any other conſtitutional method. Few framers of government provide any mode for their own reviſion, nor is it eaſy, and of thoſe few that have done it, they have adopted the ſame principles of the council of cenſors; witneſs the ſtate of Maryland, which puts the power of reviſion in two thirds of the legiſlature, and which, like the cenſors, is compoſed of an equal number of members from each county, and witneſs the preſent Congreſs as above explained.

The addreſs introduces two inſtances of the aſſembly of this ſtate attempting to take the ſenſe of the people reſpecting calling a convention: had theſe inſtances been fairly ſtated, I would have been ſilent. In the firſt attempt, viz. in 1777, the people did not ſupport or carry into execution the reſolves for that purpoſe, and the reſolve itſelf declares the houſe could go no further than to aſk the peoples' ſentiments, becauſe a much greater number of citizens, addreſſed them in favor of the conſtitution than againſt it. In the ſecond attempt of that kind, when on the 28th of November, in 1778, the houſe unanimouſly entered into new reſolves, for taking the ſenſe of the people reſpecting the conſtitution, although printed memorials had been induſtriouſly ſpread through the ſtate, to induce people to vote for calling a convention, yet the people, ſo far from encouraging this deſign petitioned ſo generally and ſo warmly againſt the meaſure, that before the 29th of February, remonſtrances from near 1400 citizens, chiefly reſiding on the eaſt ſide of the Suſquehanna river, were brought to the houſe, whilſt it was known that the ſpirit of remonſtrating was ſtill greater on the weſt of that river, but without waiting till they came forward, the houſe reſcinded their reſolution: how could they carry it into execution, againſt ſuch formidable oppoſition from their conſtituents? eſpecially as in that period there doth not appear upon record any addreſſes or petitions in favor of the meaſure: there were but ſeven votes againſt reſcinding the reſolution, and yet the addreſs inſidiouſly lays it to the charge of what it calls the unjuſt principles of repreſentation by counties.... Could that mode affect all but ſeven members? Surely not. But who were thoſe members? why four of them were from the city of Philadelphia, and three of them from Bedford county, which was one of the moſt new and ſmall counties then in the ſtate, ſo it appears what the addreſſors call the unjuſt mode of repreſentation, was rather in favor of calling a convention. In looking over the votes on that queſtion, I find at leaſt one third of thoſe members who voted for reſcinding the reſolution, have been diſapprovers of the conſtitution, therefore, muſt have voted in obedience to the known ſenſe of their conſtituents, thoſe I know of my own knowledge: how many more were of theſe ſentiments I know not.

When the council of cenſors met, what might have been done to revile ſome parts of the conſtitution, if things had been rightly conducted, cannot now be known. The abuſe which had taken place at elections on that occaſion, and the premature rejecting the old conſtitution in toto, and propoſing a new one eſſentially different, by a ſimple majority, who had no authority to do ſo, prevented more moderate attempts that were in contemplation with ſome members; and both majority and minority of the cenſors calling upon the people, by inflammatory addreſſes, to ſignify their ſentiments; the citizens being alarmed at the principles of the propoſed conſtitution, and offended at the manner in which it was produced, availed themſelves of the opportunity to change the majority of the cenſors, and petitioned the moſt generally that ever I have known on any occaſion in the ſtate, in favor of the old conſtitution; not having the journals I cannot now aſcertain the number, but there were many thouſands, and not leſs than twenty or thirty to one of what petitioned againſt it.

Here we ſee the appeal was made to the people in the moſt formal and preſſing manner, by an honorable, conſtituted body, who were not ſworn againſt doing it as our aſſembly are; but whoſe buſineſs it was made by the peoples' election, to decide on the buſineſs; the war being over, the people had an opportunity in peace of giving their ſentiments; the opportunity and method of doing it was open and eaſy; the call was preſſing, and the people were awake to the buſineſs. Thus I think it moſt decidedly appears, that the people of Pennſylvania had repeated opportunities, not only opportunities, but urgent and preſſing calls to give their ſentiments, ſince the conſtitution was in operation, and that as many as pleaſed have done it; that they have done it to a great amount, and as long as ever this conſtitution is ſupported, they cannot want an opportunity of giving their ſentiments reſpecting it, they will not only have a conſtitutional opportunity once in ſeven years, by their repreſentatives in the council of cenſors, but the bill of rights expreſſly ſecures unto them the right of meeting together for their common benefit, &c. it ſecures unto them the right of altering, amending or even abolishing government when they pleaſe. In moſt nations, attempts of this kind would be treaſon; in Pennſylvania they may meet in committee, they may correſpond, they may hold a convention, and (if all is done without breaking the peace) alter or revile the government, and in doing ſo the conſtitution protects them.

Having ſtated and explained ſo far, I ſhall now ſet down the leading propoſitions which the addreſs aſſerts, and attempt to prove.

The addreſs aſſerts, that a conſtitution has been impoſed upon the citizens of Pennſylvania, concerning which they had no opportunity of expreſſing their ſentiments for or againſt in perſon, or by an equal repreſentation at the time it was framed; that they have had no ſuch opportunity ſince it was framed; that they never (if they will have no ſuch opportunity at any future time. These particulars are aſſerted to be incontrovertible facts; how far they are proved to be ſo by the addreſs, or how far they are proved to be malicious and unſupported, by what I have written I hope the readers of your Gazette will now be more able to decide.

A CANDID EXAMINER.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 7.

THEY write from Trieſte, that the crew of a veſſel arrived there from Archipelago, informed them, that a large ſhip, ſent by order of the Porte to Napoli, in the Morea to procure corn had been obliged to quit the coaſts of that peninſula, the inhabitants of which had riſen on account of the great want they were in of that article themſelves. Other circumſtances ſeem to confirm the ſcarcity of corn felt in many parts of Turkey; and the governors of the Archipelago will meet the greateſt difficulties in executing the orders they have received relative to furniſhing proviſions for the Ottoman armies in Servia and Boſnia.

LONDON, March 28.

Accurate Particulars of Botany Bay Expedition.

Early on Thurſday morning lieutenant Maxwell, of the marines arrived at the admiralty with diſpatches for government; theſe are not very copious, as the principal packet is now on its way in the Alexandria tranſport. From the accounts brought by the Prince of Wales and Burrowdale, we are enabled to lay the following particulars before our readers:

Commodore Phillips having made the Cape of Good Hope, with the ſhips of war, tranſports and victuallers, uſed the moſt unremitting diligence to ſupply the ſquadron with proviſions and water; live ſtock for the ſhips uſe, and cattle, ſheep, theep and hogs, for the benefit of the intended colony. To theſe we may reckon a large quantity of poultry, in addition to ſome which was carried from England.

On the 16th of November, 1787, the ſignal was given, and the ſquadron got under way, and continued their courſe for a time, with favorable winds for New Holland. Some ſhort tempeſts interrupting their courſe, commodore Phillips removed to the Supply, and propoſed going a head to prepare a reception for the reſt of the fleet, at the place of deſtination. Three tranſports, the Friendſhip, Alexander and Scarborough ſailed in company, but retarded the commodore's courſe ſo much, that he did not come in ſight of land till the 14th of January, 1789. Three days after he made Botany Bay, and on the 17th of January landed with lieutenant Sotland, agent for tranſports, and lieutenant King. The natives, who had in ſmall bodies witneſſed their approach, appeared in great conſternation, on ſeeing theſe officers on their territory, and after ſetting up a yell, fled to the woods. They returned ſoon after more compoſed, and from the ſigns made by captain Phillips, were prevailed on to receive ſome preſents of beads, necklaces, and other trifles; but they were depoſited on the ground, and the captain withdrawn to a diſtance, before they would venture to take them. After this they appeared ſo friendly as to conduct, by ſigns, the officers to a rivulet, where they found ſome excellent water, though not in a very abundant ſupply. In the evening the commodore, with his party, returned on board, and the next day the three tranſports, which he had out ſailed, came to an anchor; on which the commodore went again on ſhore principally to cut graſs for the mate and ſheep; the hay on board being nearly all expended. On the dawn of the day following, the Sirius captain Hunter, with the remainder of the tranſports under his convoy, appeared in ſight, and three hours after brought too, and anchored in the Bay.

Captain Hunter immediately waited on the commodore; and theſe gentlemen, with a ſmall party of officers and men, went on ſhore again towards the ſouth coaſt of Botany Bay, the former viſits having been made to the north of the Bay. Here, as in moſt of the early interviews with the natives, commodore Phillips uſually laid his muſquet on the ground, and advancing before it, held out preſents. A green bough held aloft, or their lances thrown down, were like ſigns of amity in them. It was a practice with the ſeamen, in theſe intercourſes, to deck up the inhabitants with ſhreds of cloth, and tags of coloured paper; and when they ſurveyed each other, they would burſt in loud laughter, and run howling to the woods. The marines one day forming before them, they appeared to like the fife, but fled at the ſound of the drum, and never more would venture near it.

The appearance of this part of the country, was not, on examination, ſo favorable as was hoped, and in conſequence the commodore, with a party and two boats, ſkirted along the coaſts for about twelve or fifteen miles; and having landed at Spectacle cove, within the heads of Port Jackſon, found the face of the country ſo promiſing, as to induce the commodore, after a council with his officers, to fix the ſettlement there. Accordingly, on the 23d, the whole quadron weighed anchor, and brought too in good moorings at the entrance of the Cove. The ground being marked out, as we have already noticed, a portable dwelling houſe for the commodore, and an hoſpital, both of which had been conſtructed in England, together with the officers marquees and tents for the artificers were fixed out of hand: and no houſes and habitations were planned out, and proceeded on.

On the convicts being landed, Mr. Philips aſſumed his office of governor, and cauſed the commiſſion given by the king to exerciſe ſuch authority, to be read; and alſo the abſtract of the code of laws by which he was to govern. By this the ſettlers were informed, that four courts would occaſionally be held, as the nature of the offence required; namely, a civil court, a criminal court, a military court, and an admiralty court.

The ſettlers were then told that nothing could draw theſe laws into exerciſe, but their own demerits; and it was then in their power to atone to their country for all the wrongs done at home, no other admonitions than thoſe which their own conſciences would dictate, it was hoped, would be neceſſary to effect their happineſs, and proſperity in their new country.

But ſuch is the inveteracy of vice, that neither lenient meaſures, nor ſevere whipping, operated to prevent theft: rigorous meaſures were therefore adopted, and after a formal trial in a criminal court, two men were hung in one day, and ſoon after two others ſuffered in a like way.

The governor, beſides the above ſettlement, formed a colony on Norfolk Iſland, conſiſting of lieutenant king, two petty officers, nine men, and ſix women, with ſix months proviſions. In their paſſage to this iſland, lieutenant Ball, of the Supply, diſcovered a new iſland, which he named Lord Howe's Iſland.

It is here neceſſary to obſerve, that while the ſquadron were under way from Botany Bay to Jackſon's Point, two ſtrange ſail appeared, with [illegible]

hull's just in view; and soon after governor Phillips had landed in Sydney's Cove, he was waited upon by a party bearing a French flag. These ships appeared to be two French frigates, which sailed from Europe in August, 1785, under the command of Monsieur La Perieux, on a voyage of discoveries to the South Seas. They were in some distress for stores and provision, but the governor could not contribute much to their relief. However, they remained five weeks in Botany Bay, and during that time, visits were continually reciprocally made, as the distance from that place to Sydney's Cove was but 10 miles across the land.

The convicts, during this interval, were employed in cutting wood for fences, and to collect provender for the cattle and sheep, as the soil produced very indifferent pasture, although it was the middle of the New Hollander's summer An aversion to labor, however, induced some of the new settlers to project an escape for Europe, on board the French ships; these efforts were, however, in a measure frustrated; the officers of the French ships would not hearken to any proposals except those made by the fair; for it was discovered two days after Monsr. La Perieux had sailed, that two women were missing We must not omit saying, that Monsr. La Perieux lost two boats crews in a storm, and that he related he had 14 of his people murdered at Navigator's Island.

American News.

FREDERICK-TOWN, May 27.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, a town on the Potowmack river, on the Maryland tract, dated the 21st of May.

"A few days ago passed by this town five boats from Opequan the South Branch, and Old Town, together with a large raft of pine plank, which floated from above 100 mile back with several horses on it. One of the boats belonged to Mr. Joseph Sprig, of Old Town, came from that place with 24 hogsheads of tobacco to Watt's Branch near the Great Falls, in one day and a half, reckoned to be 180 miles."

NEW-YORK. May 30.

We have received an East India newspaper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th of January last, from which the following intelligence is copied; a knowledge of which may be of some service to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.

CALCUTTA.

The Nonsuch, from China, arrived in the [illegible] on Saturday. She left Canton the 20th November. We are favored with the following intelligence brought by the Nonsuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, so much as to occasion a loss of almost 50 per cent.

The ship Prince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coast with furs.

Opium has risen from 330 to 380 dollars per chest.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of specie in Canton this year is immense, but it is thought the supercargoes will be under the necessity of raising the exchange the next year to the old plan, otherwise a scarcity may be the consequence.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States,

Wednesday, June 3, 1789.

The house went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded to establish further ports of entry and delivery. The following were agreed on:

In the state of Maryland; Chestertown, Oxford, Vienna, Baltimore, Snowhill, Georgetown, Annapolis, St. Mary's, and Patuxent.

In the state of Virginia; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Hampton, Yorktown, Urbanna, Alexandria, Kingsale, Foley's Landing, Chestertown, and South Quay.

In the state of South Carolina; Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort.

In the state of Georgia; Savannah, Sunbury, St. Patrick's, on St. Mary's river, Brunswich, and

In the Province of Maine, being the easterly part of Massachusetts.

Pepperellborough, Bath, on Kennebeck river, Wiscasset, on Sheetscut river, Penobscot, Machias, Passamaquoddy, York, Barnstable, in the county of Barnstable.

Thursday, June 4.

The house met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the collecting bill, and agreed that the following ports be ports of delivery only, viz. Kennebeck in Massachusetts; West Point, Newport, Tappahannock, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Bermuda Hundred, and Rocket's Landing, in Virginia; Burlington, Newark, and New Brunswick, in Jersey.

A new clause was introduced by Mr. Lawrence, by which leave is given to land goods at Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Esopus creek, and Newburgh, after having paid or secured the duties at New York. which was agreed to.

Another clause of a similar nature was brought forward by Mr. Jackson; to divide Georgia into port districts: this was also agreed to.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a clause on the table, confining the unloading of vessels to those places only which were enumerated

Mr. Parker accompanied it with one, restricting foreign vessels to particular ports.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a clause similar to Mr Lawrence's, giving liberty to land goods at Salisbury, Hornsbury, and Braintree, after securing the duties at Newbury Port, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to establish the treasury department.

Mr. Benson gave notice he should move, to morrow, to go into a committee on the state of the union on purpose to consider his proposition, made on former day, relative to Rhode Island. He thought it might come to some determination on that business as the legislature of that state were to meet next Tuesday.

Friday, June 5.

A message from the Senate, which was received yesterday, providing for the transmission of the acts of Congress to the executives of the several states was read a second time, and received the unanimous concurrence of the house.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the treasury department, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Jackson gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should move for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for the establishment of a system of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benson proposed, that the house should then form itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, and take into consideration the proposed resolution respecting Rhode Island.

This occasioned a short discussion, which terminated in taking the previous question, whether the house should now form itself into a committee of the whole for the above purpose? This passed in the negative, and so the proposed resolution was lost.

The house then formed into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue. The article of "ports of delivery" being under consideration, the following addition was to those agreed upon yesterday, viz,

In the state of Massachusetts; Ipswich, Manchester, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Charlestown, Medford, Swanzey or Freetown, Westport, and Duxbury.

In the state of Virginia; Petersburgh, Cumberland, and Smithfield.

Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the artificers and manufactures of the town of Boston, which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should submit to the house a resolve, providing for the establishment of a fourth subordinate executive department, to be denominated, the department of the secretary of the United States for domestic concerns.

The house then adjourned to Monday next.

The following we understand is the resolution intended to be introduced by Mr. Benson, relative to Rhode Island.

The Congress of the United States do resolve and declare it to be their most earnest desire, that the legislature of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that state to choose delegates to meet in convention, and to whom the constitution of the United States is to be submitted, conformably to the unanimous resolution of the United States in Congress assembled of the 28th of September, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, May 5.

"The snow now lays thick on the ground, so that the farmers cannot begin to plough; there is not the least appearance of vegetation, not a bud appears; all kind of grain are very scarce; we impatiently wait arrivals from the states to supply our necessities. Flour is from Six dollars to six and a half per barrel.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, April 26.

"We will not have above one third of a crop, owing to the dry weather. Since last September we have not had one good rain, so that water to drink is become a most serious article, and sells as high as 9d a pail. All the neighbouring islands will also have very short crops, owing to dry weather, and an insect called the borer, which destroy the canes wherever they come."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Old Town, to his friend in Fredericktown, Maryland, dated May 6.

"It pleases me much to find the Potowmack navigation in so flourishing a state. I arrived here on my way to the western country. This place put me very much in mind of a seaport, so many sailors, or rather boatmen, in their short jackets and caps walking the streets, and [illegible] running up and down, disposing of their [illegible] purchasing [illegible] Since the [illegible] advance [illegible]

[illegible] tried for burglary and larceny. The evidence did not support the first charge, which was therefore given up by the attorney general. The counsel for the prisoner could not make any defence against the second charge, of which the prisoner was convicted. It came out in evidence that the prisoner was servant to a very severe master in Maryland, that having been informed he could live much better and more decently at the wheelbarrow in Pennsylvania, he determined to qualify himself for admission to that business which with some difficulty he accomplished.

☞ The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society, are desired to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Colonel Tannehill's,

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow rowsers and a hunting shirt. M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, blue shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them. Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold, a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceased, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

THE ſubſcriber recovered ſome time ago a ſmall ſum of money for John Lafferty and a certain Robert ammel; he paid one half of it to John Lafferty, and has made many fruitleſs enquiries after Robert Hammel, in order that he might pay the other half to him. It is ſaid that he died ſome years ago, and that his father or brother lives in Weſtmoreland county. The ſubſcriber having in vain enquired into the truth of this information, hereby gives notice, that if the ſaid Robert Hammel be alive, his half of the money will be

[illegible] Scythes & Sickles

[illegible] he carries on the Scythe and Sickle making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chartiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Forbes, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his executor, the ſubſcriber, or otherwiſe make ſuch ſettlement as may be ſatisfactory to him; and all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewiſe informed, that their reſpective debts muſt be paid forthwith to ſaid ſubſcriber, and William Gray the ſurviving partner, or ſuch arrangements made as may be to their wiſhes.

Any perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid George Forbes, are deſired to bring in their accounts to his ſaid executor.

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

IN purſuance of a writ of attachment iſſued by Jacob Stewart eſquire, one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Fayette, bearing date the 18th ultimo, at the ſuit of colonel Robert Beall, there was attached in the hands of captain Zachariah Connell and Thomas Martin, both of the township of Tyrone in the county aforeſaid, ſundry goods and chattels, rights and credits the property of the Rev. George Mitchell late of the county aforeſaid. Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors to ſaid attachment, will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, for the purpoſe of examining the claims and accompts exhibited againſt the ſaid George Mitchell. The creditors of the ſaid George Mitchell are therefore deſired to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, duly prepared to authenticate and atteſt their reſpective claims and accompts exhibited as aforeſaid, in order that a dividend may be made of the monies ariſing from ſaid property.

JAMES BLACKISTON,]
WILLIAM BOYD,] Auditors.

Stuarts Coffings, May 9, 1789.

ON the 27th inſtant, captain Snake, a Munſee chief, brought to this poſt and delivered up four Horſes, ſtolen from the inhabitants on the Alleghany waters, at different times ſince the firſt of September laſt. The owners are requeſted to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away. Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Greerſburgh, June 16, 1789.

THE partnerſhip of Phillip Freeman and Wendel Keller being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Freeman are deſired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated, in order to have them ſettled, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Freeman are deſired to make payment on or before the 25th of July next enſuing, PHILLIP FREEMAN.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT, at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with Kentucky or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries--which will be ſold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, &c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding